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The Hongkong Telegraph

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June 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 91 69

June 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 79 70

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
September 29, 1917.

7694 一十月五

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

五拜禮 號九廿月六英曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

A Heavy British Bombardment.

London, June 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have heavily bombarded Forts des Croix, and the "Ouve" stopped the French attack at the beginning of the offensive on April 18. Both sides succeeded in establishing themselves in trenches traversing the roof, but the possession was to the advantage of the Boches, natural and artificial channels of communication enabling them to bring up reserves from shelter when required. The capture of the "Ouve" and the spur jutting out from an adjoining crest called "The Finger," and the neighbouring positions from which the garrison might expect assistance, began with a five days' bombardment.

New "Dragon's Cave" was captured.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, amplifying the news of the fighting at the "Dragon's Cave," which was reported in a communique earlier, says that the "Ouve" stopped the French attack at the beginning of the offensive on April 18. Both sides succeeded in establishing themselves in trenches traversing the roof, but the possession was to the advantage of the Boches, natural and artificial channels of communication enabling them to bring up reserves from shelter when required. The capture of the "Ouve" and the spur jutting out from an adjoining crest called "The Finger," and the neighbouring positions from which the garrison might expect assistance, began with a five days' bombardment.

The French possessed the southern entrance of the "Ouve" and their fire commanded the main entrance, nullifying its use. It was impracticable to force a passage by the southern entrance, which the German posts commanded from within. The attacking force, consisting of picked men, attacked above ground and rushed the German trench line above the "Cave" and almost instantly stopped all exits from it. A Boche machine-gun post in the shaft running down to the interior of the "Ouve" between the opposing trenches was put out of action by liquid fire. The French, through a hole made in the roof, steadily poured in bombs, and as the tenure of the "Ouve" was impossible, the Germans surrendered. Altogether there were 317 made prisoner.

Germans Beaten Back by Spades.

London, June 28.

Correspondents at the British Headquarters say that during the fighting in the vicinity of Lens, a detachment of the Darhams beat off a German counter-attack with spades. The Darhams were digging a new trench in the darkness, when enemy infantry suddenly appeared. The Darhams had no time to seize their rifles or to summon help, but went for the Westphalians with uplifted spades, felling several and scattering others.

A second counter-attack by so-called "storm troops" was an equally miserable failure. These troops are merely youths of eighteen, and their employment is a new experiment in German attacks. They are commanded chiefly by non-commissioned officers and their moral is badly shaken by our constant shelling and nightly raids.

Another Futile Enemy Effort.

London, June 28.

A French communique states:—The artillery struggle has been particularly active in the regions of Hartebise and Mont Cornillet. A German attempt on the Wattweiler salient, to the north-east of Tonn, failed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Dynamite on a British Ship.

London, June 28.

A telegram from Stockholm states that dynamite has been discovered aboard a British steamer loading there. German agents are suspected.

Espionage Arrests in Denmark.

London, June 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, police investigations in a local espionage case have resulted in the arrest of the head of the Copenhagen office as well as two women assistants and three men who were frequent visitors to the office, all German-speaking.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

French Cavalry Occupy Important Point.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that French cavalry has occupied the town of Amphissa, in the Gulf of Corinth, between Bralo and Itea.

It is recalled that this route was originally selected for the transfer of the Serbian Army from Corfu to Salonica, which was finally effected by sea owing to opposition by the Skouliotis Oshinet.

GERMAN COMPENSATION TO HOLLAND.

Another Lie Exposed.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Berlin official statement confirming the granting of compensation for the seven torpedoed Dutch steamers declares that the torpedoing was due to a derangement of the submarine's wireless apparatus.

This is in striking contrast to the announcement of February 28, which threw the responsibility on the Dutch shipowners.

ITALY AND ALBANIA.

London, June 28.

According to a message from Rome, the Salonica correspondent of the *Albanian* states that Enver Pasha has protested against an Italian Protectorate over Albania.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

German Prisoners Being Increasingly Employed.

London, June 28.

In the House of Lords, Lord Milner, in making a statement on the agricultural labour arrangements, including 2,500,000 acres of grass land, instructions for the ploughing up of which have been issued, said that war prisoners were being increasingly employed. There were from five to six thousand fresh prisoners from the front, the greater number of whom would be utilised agriculturally.

Great Military Help.

London, June 27.

Lord Milner's reference in the House of Lords to the employment of war prisoners for agriculture, followed the statement that he had spent days and days in hunting labour. He was able to report substantial progress, and added that chief reliance must be placed in military labour. The military authorities were most sympathetic and had voluntarily released forty thousand men kept for Home Defence for the spring operations, and seventeen thousand for the harvest. But this was insufficient for the Government's big programme. An absolute order had now been issued that no more men engaged in agriculture should be recruited, except with the consent of the Agricultural Committee. Soldiers now on the land, who would have been recalled to the colours on July 25, would not be recalled unless replaced by men of equal efficiency. These numbered twenty-two thousand and a large additional number would be released weekly between July and September. Altogether between seventy and eighty thousand men have been added to the numbers available for agricultural work. These additions had not solved the labour problem, but they were a great advance and put an entirely new aspect on the matter.

The Duke of Marlborough announced that the Board of Agriculture possessed 628 tractors, of which 136 were English and the remainder American. Eight hundred and thirty motor ploughs had been purchased. It was hoped that several thousand tractors would be available, but their hopes had been somewhat disappointed.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

What the Allies are Doing.

London, June 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Italian Government had denounced, excepting two, all the Commercial Treaties under which the Italian tariff rates and duty have been fixed. The French have intimated their intention of taking similar action without exception. The British are considering the subject. This action will enable the Government to make new Treaties after the war.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Board of Control Probable.

London, June 27.

The Cotton Conference is private, but an official statement will be issued. It is reported that the Conference decided to form a Board of Control for raw cotton.

It is expected that the Liverpool Exchange will open on Friday.

Exchange Re-Opens To-day.

London, June 27.

It is officially confirmed that the Liverpool Exchange re-opens on Friday under conditions framed by the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, with a view to avoiding all further speculation.

A Board of Control will be established immediately and will include representatives of the spinners, manufacturers, importers, distributors and of the principal operatives' associations, as well as representatives of the Board of Trade.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

Lord Hardinge Expected to Resign.

London, June 27.

The *Daily News* Lobby correspondent says that there is a general consensus of political opinion that Lord Hardinge must resign his Foreign Under Secretaryship.

It is understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will remain at his post, but it is expected that he will shortly submit a scheme of Governmental reform in India, including the closer linking up of the Home and Indian Governments.

SURVIVORS FROM A ZEPPELIN.

London, June 28.

The fact is now disclosed that there are three survivors from the Zeppelin which was destroyed on the 16th instant, including the Commander. The latter was shaken but not injured. When the military reached the burning wreckage from which two others were extricated, it was believed that they were dying, but they have since recovered.

ALLIED MILITARY CONFERENCE.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that a military conference has been held at the Saint Jean de Maurienne railway station, at which Generals Cadorna, Foch, Radcliffe and Ferrin were present.

FOOD MINISTRY APPOINTMENT.

London, June 28.

General Wingour, the Director of Army Contracts, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Food Ministry.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A WONDERFUL WAR DEPARTMENT.

What the Ministry of Munitions is Doing.

London, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith strikingly reviewed the work of the Ministry of Munitions since it started two years ago. He said it was a stock improvisation gradually leading to the formation of prodigious organisations. He paid a tribute to the courage and unceasing insight of Mr. Lloyd George and the unique and splendid efforts of the men and women, of the employers and the employed, in providing an imperishable memorial to British genius and resource. He pointed out that the munitions works would be valuable industrially in times of peace. As showing the magnitude of the production of explosives, he instanced the fact that Britain's capacity for production, in March, 1917, was four times the capacity in March, 1916, and twenty-eight times the capacity in March, 1915.

With regard to gun ammunition, we had reached such a state of production that we had been able to divert some factories to assisting other branches. He mentioned that a large quantity of a new kind of explosive had proved most valuable in facilitating the spring offensive and in the saving of life. A great reserve of field gun ammunition had been provided, and arrangements were now working so smoothly that, despite the enormous expenditure of ammunition at the front, the stock of field shells had only decreased by seven per cent. after the first nine weeks of the offensive. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was most enthusiastic regarding the quality of the ammunition. The output of machine guns and rifles was fully equal to the demand.

Regarding the supply of railway material for the Army, he said that railway lines were pulled up at Home and that India, Australia and Canada had also contributed. The Government of Canada held a meeting and, within forty-eight hours, arranged, if necessary, to pull up eight thousand miles of railway and ship it complete. Altogether, over two thousand miles of track had already been supplied and of locomotives considerably over a thousand. Supplies of new and improved tanks were coming forward excellently. He hinted at new developments in that connection.

Dealing with the overseas transport, he said that we were interested in nearly a million and a half tons of shipments monthly. Nevertheless, since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, the heaviest loss of any single shell component shipped from America was under six per cent. He mentioned that Sir Frederick Black had visited India in order to assist the production of munitions there. The Government was most hopeful that the valuable suggestions that Sir Frederick Black had made would have good results. He also mentioned the Inter-Allied Bureau, established in London, in order to pool the Allies' requirements in America and avoid competitive buying.

He anticipated most valuable results from the work of Sir Lionel Phillips for the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom. He hoped that before the end of the year our production of spelter, which before the war was only about one-third of our requirements, would be doubled. The scheme involved the working up of Australian zinc concentrates which were formerly largely German controlled. He announced that there were 30,000 skilled munitions volunteers while 40,000 soldiers released from the colours and 30,000 Army Reservists were employed on munitions. The reduction on the cost of shell components compared with last year represented a saving of £43,000,000. He stated that the Ministry was taking steps to provide traders with information regarding the almost infinite mineral resources of the Empire.

THE P. AND O. ACQUISITION.

A Three Million Sterling Deal.

London, June 27.

Lord Inchcape, presiding at the meeting of the P. and O. Company which confirmed the arrangements for the acquisition of the Union Company of New Zealand, mentioned that the purchase price of the Company was £3,000,000. Holders of 940,021 shares out of a total of one million had already accepted the P. and O. Company's offer.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Good Work by British Aircraft.

London, June 28.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our aeroplanes bombed and directly hit a Turkish river steamer.

Hostile aeroplanes on Monday bombarded our camps, without doing any damage. We retaliated on Tuesday by dropping twenty-four bombs on the enemy's camps at Tekrit, securing seven direct hits on tents.

SEAMEN AND PACIFISTS.

Widespread Approval of Union's Action.

London, June 28.

The conference of seafarers has re-affirmed the embargo on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. W. M. going to Russia, although a telegram sent by Mr. Henderson to Petrograd was read, declaring that the embargo was likely to create difficulties for the Provisional Government.

It was stated that 474,000 organised workers had so far approved the Union's attitude and 52,994 had disapproved of it. Mr. Havelock Wilson said he had received two or three thousand communications from all parts of the Empire and the world endorsing the Union's action. He contemplated calling an International Seafarers Conference on the subject of submarine murderers.

GERMANS ESCAPE FROM RUSSIA.

Finnish Do Not Assist in Recapture.

London, June 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the news papers state that 3,000 German prisoners escaped through Finland during the past month, the Finns not assisting in their recapture.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 27.

Silver is quoted at 30 1/2. There is a slight upward bias, but the market is steady.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Activity in the Cotton Market.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., Shanghai, in their weekly share circular, dated June 18, state:—

The large purchases of yarn by Japanese merchants have been instrumental in creating some activity in cotton share markets in which all counters show an advance. A crop of yarn which was selling a year ago at Tls. 94/95 fetched this week 128/135, a rise of over 38 per cent. but cotton has in the same period improved some 56 per cent. (Tls. 23 to Tls. 36); those mills which have secured their raw material in advance are making as much as Tls. 69 per bale, while we hear of some native mills, destitute of supplies, closing down. In other markets there has been little or nothing doing, rubbers especially being very "sticky" and hard to buy or sell. The Debenure list is practically neglected although we hear of some small deals in F. M. O. Shares (1912) at 9 1/2, and F. M. O. Shares at 8 1/2 and 8 3/4. Today's opening rate for T/T on London was 2 1/2; the Dollar rate being 72 1/2.

Company Meetings, etc.—Lungkai. The report of the special Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting to consider the company's Loan and Investment Account is now in the hands of shareholders. Inter alia, it is recommended that the Loan and Investment Account should not be closed out at the present time, but be turned into a separate concern to operate as a Trust and Loan Co., that a contemplated coal proposition of some magnitude be not proceeded with for the moment, and that the Rubber Plantations, the cost of which, it is pointed out, compares unfavourably with that of rival concerns, be formed into separate companies. Padang.—At the seventh Annual Meeting which is advertised for 27th instant, the Directors will advise that the sum available for dividend, Tls. 115, 995.21, be treated as follows:—Pay a final dividend of Tls. 150 (making 23 per cent.), Place to Equalisation of Dividend, Tls. 25,000. Write off various accounts, Tls. 2,530.44, and carry forward Tls. 13,464.77. Shanghai Malays.—The Directors announce that the half yearly interest on the Cum. and Part. Preference issue, 4 per cent., will be paid on 30th instant.

The Church Lads' Brigade. By the recent Army order the Church Lads' Brigade cadets have become affiliated to the King's Royal Rifle Corps. There are now at least 200,000 members and ex-members of the Church Lads' Brigade serving with the colour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

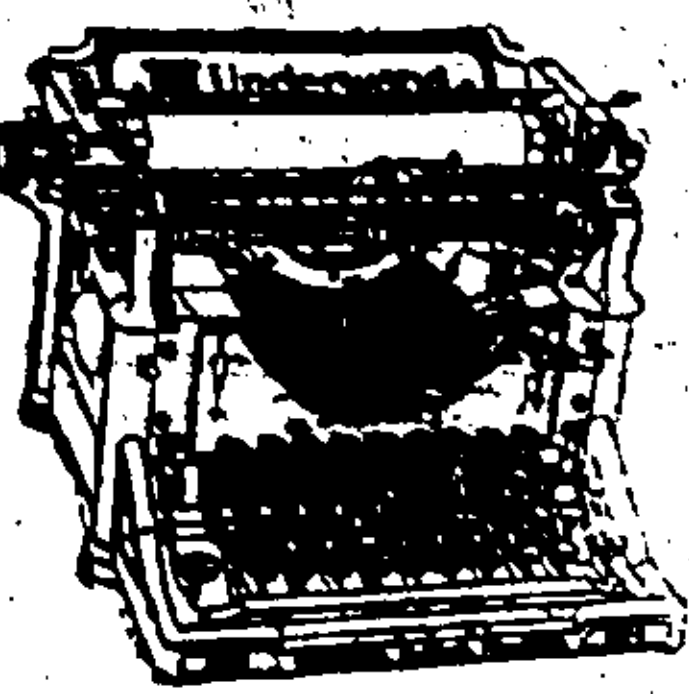
Third Gymkhana Meeting
Happy Valley 3.30 p.m.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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THE OCEAN MARINE
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
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THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. T. H. HO, a Chinese graduate
studied in America, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for two years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is prepared
to give first rate instruction as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and English.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shanghai people.
For further particulars apply to—
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Marriage &
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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
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Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the
back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court,
Bag-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower-baths
always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
from the Hotel, where ladies may come and bring children
to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams,
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ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been
strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c. are guaranteed
first-class quality only and true to name on label.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

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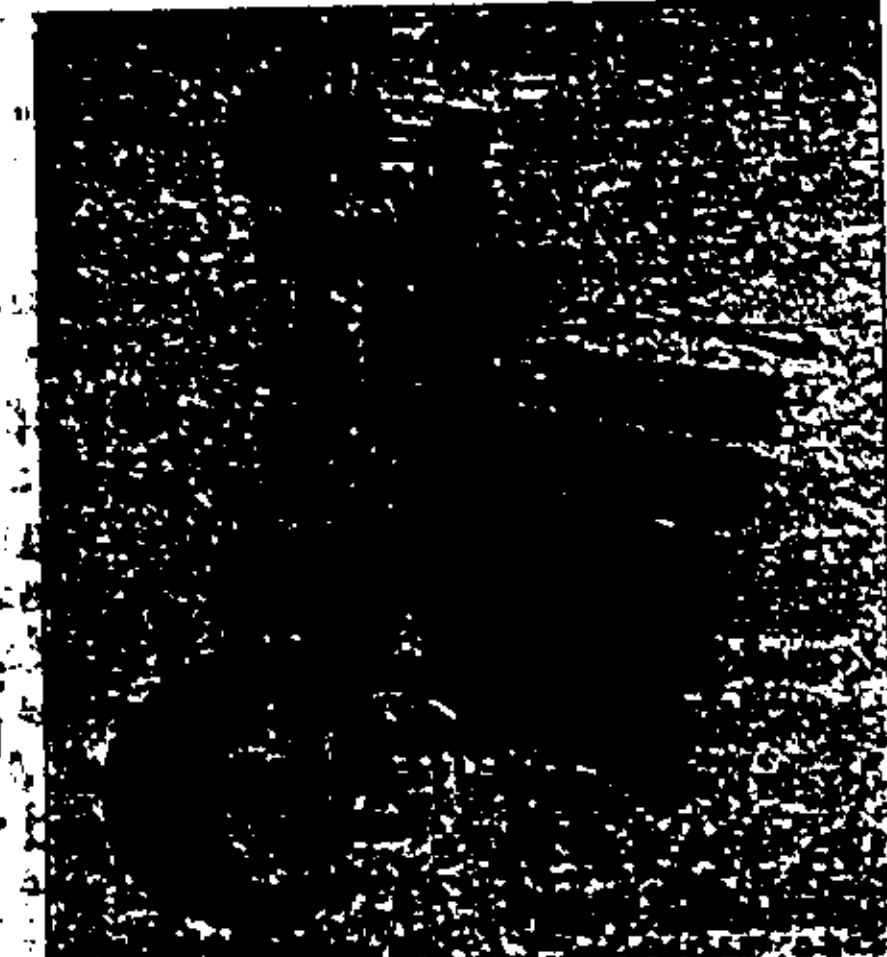
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The
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Indisputably
easier to
manipulate
than a
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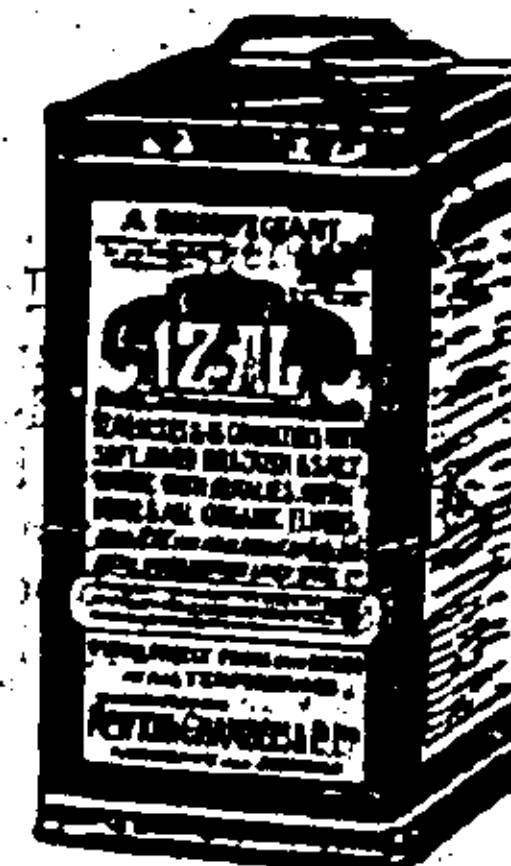
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COLONY, and must not be confused
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market. It embodies all the newest
ideas and devices giving human
delicacy and control. Its all metal
pneumatics are never affected by damp.
Call in and hear this perfect instrument.

ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

London Teachers and the War.
2,391 L.O.O. teachers have
joined the Army, and 116 have
been killed.

A Jewish Republic Wanted.
Delegates representing 1,600,000
Jews in America met and an-
nounced a resolution
asking the President to arrange
with the Allies for a Jewish
Republic in Palestine. Following
the resolution there was a
demonstration of thousands of
persons with banners and
placards.

Well-known Former Shanghai

leader.

It is with regret we chronicle
the death of Mr. Evelyn E. Porter,
M.I.E.E., late Manager of E. E.
Porter and Co., Ltd., which
took place at his residence,
Rockham, Portmarnock Park,
Newbridge, on the 29th of 58. Mr.
Porter was a resident of Shanghai
for twenty-seven years and was
well-known and highly respected
by a large circle of friends in the
Far East.

1,000 Doctors to Sail.

The Medical Board of the
National Council of Defense (of
America) has announced plans
for sending 1,000 American
surgeons to Europe. Sir Ernest
Shackleton, addressing the Ex-
plorers' Club at New York
recently, said he was on his way
home, and hoped soon to be
fighting for Britain somewhere
in France. Sir Ernest praised
America's action, and urged that
men be sent as soon as possible.
"Half the world is in the hands
of the enemy," he said, "and the other half must fight it."

Future of Bagdad.

Colonel Sir T. E. Goldie, in
an address to the Asian Society
recently, advocated the expedi-
ency of identifying itself with a scheme
to associate the "Arabs" with
Bagdad in the future. Sir Edwin
Pearse said it was essential that
the Turks should be separated
from the Arabs. This would
involve the establishment of an
Arab State, including Mesopo-
tamia, Bagdad, the Tigris, and
Euphrates. The Arab nobles
had already chosen their Kaliph,
but the latter had elected to
throw in his lot with the Sherif
of Mecca, who was proclaimed
King of Arabia. He warned
England not to interfere with the
purely religious question of the
Kaliphate.

Lord Channing's Advice.

To the Editor of a London con-
temporary, Lord Channing
recently sent the following letter:
—The motto for all patriots of all
parties to-day should be "unity
toleration, an open mind, unshak-
able faith, unflinching loyalty,
devotion, endurance. We now
have all America, North and
South, united from Pole to Pole,
wholeheartedly resolved that the
world shall win, decisively and
finally, this world-war for liberty
and civilization. That should
dispel fearful doubts here and
everywhere. We shall win through
on submarines; we shall win
through on food; we shall win
through on Ireland. This is no
time for disintegrating criticism.
It is a time for every brain and
will to help.

The Soul of a People.

The subterranean Press of
Belgium has been one of the
wonders of the war. M. Jean
Maret, of the Royal Belgian
Academy, has in his volume "La
Presse clandestine dans la Bel-
gique Occupée" told us as much
about it as is safe to say without
giving information to the enemy.
The most important of the papers
is "La Libre Belgique," which
appears (as its title-page tells us)
"with regular irregularity." Its
telegraphic address, "Kommun-
star," and its postal address, "La
Movable Cellar," are typical of
Belgian sagacity. A constant
theme of invective and contempt is
German inability to understand
the psychology of another nation.
"La Libre Belgique" found only
one exception, a German officer
who said, "At Liege they despise
us; at Namur they are afraid of
us; at Brussels they spoof us"
(the original is in Flemish). There is an amusing "Dictionnaire
Boche" by Professor Kolossal
Kandide. In it we read: "Kalais
—See Greek Kalende. Kalende
a target for shells—See Kalais
and Christianity. Kalais
—(Belgian). See Kalais
Kalais—See Kalais."



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—Cable advice received states that William Griffiths Humphreys of Hongkong passed away suddenly, at Sea, on board the Empress of Asia, on Tuesday 19th June.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

A PIECE OF GERMAN BLUFF.

Who can have read the war telegrams of the past few days and weeks with out coming to the conclusion that Germany on the field of battle is being slowly but surely beaten by force of arms? While there is at the moment one of those periods of comparative quietude on the Western Front, which we have come to expect between the periodical big advances, the most recent news makes it abundantly clear that the Germans are having a thorough grueling all along the line. Events appear to be moving towards important developments once again, and it is only stating the merest truth to say that Britishers are looking to future happenings full of a confidence begotten of sure trust in the superiority of our leaders and our men. The Germans, we are told, now speak of the British troops, not with dislike, but with fear. They have probably good reason for changing their attitude. Then, too, it is stated that the Germans on the British front number double those ranged against the French—a fact which, in itself, shows that the enemy has learned from experience that he cannot afford to weaken his strength in this sector. Day by day reports filter through to the effect that both the British and the French are gradually gaining ground here and there, and all this confirms the view that, militarily, Germany is already beaten, though the day of her final collapse may not come for some time yet. Her inferiority, however, is manifest.

If the Germans cannot secure peace by force—as they assuredly cannot—how do they hope to attain it, short of unconditional surrender in the field? That question is answered for us by General Petain, who, a Reuter's message informed us yesterday, sees the Huns scheming to gain their ends by a political ruse. That ruse, we are told, includes the formula of "No conquest," which German Socialists have been spreading abroad, although these same men refused at home to condemn the Government's plan to dominate Europe. That Germany pins her faith to such a scheme we can well believe, but though the German people may be lulled by it, the Allies most certainly will not. It is a typical piece of German trickery, and our only surprise is that the German people cannot see through so thin and transparent a bluff. President Wilson saw the same process in operation when, in his message to the Russian people, he pointed out that Germany was influencing groups and parties among her own subjects, to whom she had never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote propaganda which would preserve for her her influence at home and her power abroad "to the undoing of the very men she is using." That is precisely the point. Germany's military leaders have no love for the Socialist; they never have had, and they never will. They seek now, to utilize them as pawns in the game, and if ever they were to work the bluff, the very men who have been used to bring it off would be those who would suffer the surrender of all that they profess to hold dear.

Incidentally, this revelation of the German aims clearly proves one other thing—namely, that the German people are hand in glove with the Government in all the latter's scheming and intrigue. There are Britishers who would have us believe that in denouncing all that Germany has been guilty of in this war we should make a distinction between the rulers and the people. The German people have gloried, and still glory, in the devilry of their pirate warriors; they even joyously celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania. And to-day they are still at one with their barbarous leaders, apparently willing to swallow the "No conquest" idea and yet, at the same time, decline to condemn the Government's plan to dominate Europe. A blight has settled on the whole race, from the highest to the lowest, and the only way in which civilization can hope to preserve itself is for the Allies to crush and to conquer those who, in their madness, sought to subjugate and rule the whole earth.

Failure of German Submarineism.

The Admiralty's weekly announcement just published with reference to the effect of the Huns' submarine campaign on British shipping again shows that, serious as is the matter, as an instrument for anything like the total destruction (as was absurdly hoped by the Huns) of British shipping, or as an effective measure for bringing about the "starvation" of the British, it has proved completely inadequate. The campaign has certainly proved a menace to our shipping, has been the cause of the destruction of many fine and useful vessels, as it has likewise been the cause of the exerting of a rigorous economy in foodstuffs at home. But, as realizing the high hopes of the Huns had set their hearts upon, it has proved, and is most likely to continue to prove, entirely unsuccessful. Never at any time has there been any serious doubt on that point, and the weekly figures clearly show that once again the arrogance of the Germans has misled them grievously. The figures this week once more show that vessels continue to arrive at ports in Great Britain to the number of close upon three thousand and that a similar number of vessels leave regularly. This regularity of so large a number of "arrivals and departures" spells the doom of the German submarine campaign, for, unquestionably, while so large a number of vessels continue to come and go, there need be no fear whatever of starvation coming to the people of the British Isles. Meanwhile, our mercantile marine is daily increasing, and, with the assistance of the United States, should enable us to make even the Germans realise the absolute futility of anticipating success from their submarine piracy.

Alone and Unapproachable.

It is well-known that for mendacity the Germans are very hard to equal—in fact, they cannot be equalled, for in that respect they stand in a category entirely by themselves—absolutely unapproachable. Probably this idea will occur to many people who read the telegram in which reference is made to the Berlin official statement confirming the granting of compensation for the seven Dutch steamers which a few months ago were torpedoed. The Huns, of course, at the time of the torpedoing, struck their usual defiant attitude and threw the blame on the shipowners. Since then, however, they have been compelled to look at the matter in another manner. So they now calmly say, with apparently perfect assurance of their statement being believed, that the whole trouble was due to a derangement of the submarine's wireless apparatus! As stated, for barefaced mendacity and for several other very undesirable qualities the modern Hun-stands absolutely alone.

The All-Powerful Seafarers.

The executive of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union did not act without full knowledge of the real feeling of British seafarers generally is proved by the result of the Conference of Seafarers which has been from a telegram to hand, re-affirmed the embargo on Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and F. W. Jowett. Proceeding to Knessa. This has been done notwithstanding a telegram from the Right Hon. Mr. Henderson (who is at present in Petrograd) to the effect that the embargo is likely to create difficulties for the Provisional Government. All will hope that such may not be the case, and it is indeed difficult to understand that such is likely to happen. We cannot imagine that the presence or absence of the worthy gentlemen in question, whose loyalty to their own country is of a very peculiar kind, is likely to have so disastrous an effect. At any rate, so long as they hold the views that with good reason they are said to hold, it is as well that they should not be allowed to proceed to Russia; for there, possibly, they may appear to represent British opinion, whereas in reality the opinions they represent are merely those of their unimportant selves and of a few other equally eccentric people, almost as insignificant.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PEOPLE WHO, WHEN THEY SAY THEY HAVE DONE WELL FOR THE COUNTRY, REALLY MEAN THAT THEY HAVE DONE BETTER FOR THEMSELVES.—Mr. Birch.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the Tower Bridge (1894).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.7/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Excursion to Macao.
On Sunday, the a.s. Tai Shan will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

For Canton.
The a.s. Hongshan will leave for Canton to-morrow, (Saturday) at 10 p.m. returning from Canton on Sunday, at 4.30 p.m.
An Admitted Thief.
Admitting the theft of a bowl, and also a previous conviction for larceny in 1915, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy to-day, to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Man and Woman Quarrel.
A Chinese charged with assaulting a woman, told Mr. J. R. Wood this morning that the woman first struck him with a large iron hook. He only pushed the woman and she fell over. A fine of \$1 was imposed.

All Gold.
A quantity of gold jewellery figured in a case before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with stealing a gold watch, a gold chain, a gold tooth pick, a gold locket, and a gold-mounted jade bracelet, of the total value of \$184. The case was adjourned.

An Inconvenient Entry.
When a hawker was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with crying his wares in a prohibited street, it was stated that his licence showed he had a previous conviction though this entry had been nearly erased. The man denied that he tried to rub it out and said his licence was merely pocket-worn. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

Trade Openings.
Trade Inquiry List No. 75, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections in grass, cloth or China linen, railroad bridges, shelled peanuts, hides, drugs, and pharmaceutical products, rice, seeds, beans, etc., electrical wiring devices and material, gas making machines, import and export representation.

Matrimonial Unhappiness.
A Chinese woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of trying to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour. It appears that a man three days ago took her as a concubine and wished her to accompany him to the country, but she did not wish to go and apparently they had words. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball to-day the woman was bound over and the parties were sent before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to try to come to some arrangement.

Copper Cash.
It was stated by Inspector Davitt to Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, in a case in which a Chinese was charged with attempting to import 10,000 copper cash, that there was a great deal of this kind of business going on just now. Copper cash, he said, were cheap in China and they were brought down for silver dollars, which were dear. The defendant was arrested coming off a Canton boat. The man said he was only a wharf coolie and had been employed to carry the cash. He could find the man who employed him. The case was adjourned to give him an opportunity of so doing.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The following will represent Originpower in their match against the Club de Recreio, to-morrow, on the latter's ground at Kowloon, commencing at 4.20 p.m.—H. H. Taylor and G. F. Thompson, R. Bess and B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Widdall and G. Southerton.

WAR WORK.

A Tribute to Our Wonderful Women.

Mr. Edward Marshall, the well-known American correspondent, has had an interview with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, with a view to explaining to the United States something of our great national effort.

In the course of his observations, Mr. Chamberlain said:—
"The effect upon the feeling of Englishmen towards Englishmen, and Englishwomen toward Englishmen, is amazing and most hopeful. It might be an exaggeration to say that class distinctions have been annihilated, but certainly it is true that class relationships already have undergone a profound change. Not class, nor political party, nor religion, nor anything else keeps Englishmen apart in these days. Party lines have played a large part in my own life in the past, but now I find myself working hand-in-hand with men of every other party, and, holding their hands in a fraternal cordiality, I find them to be much better men than I had dreamed. All England is busy these days in considering the other fellow's side upon its merits."

"We have discovered with surprise immense untapped vigour among our own countrymen and women, and with greater surprise immense unalloyed virtues. It is difficult, for example, for an outsider to understand the real immensity of sacrifices for national service which has been made by British labour in abandoning some of its established rules. They had been won only after many years of bitter struggle. Their abolition has been evidence of the highest, purest patriotism."

"I am not certain that the next greatest change has not been the alteration in the status of women. I think the present situation means that British women have entered into the final stage of emancipation from the early Victorian era; in other words, from existence as mere ornamental appendages to men, with, as their chief duty, the making of men's lives agreeable, the management of men's houses, and the rearing of men's families."

"Before the war there was great restlessness among the younger generation of British women. They were not satisfied with idleness, yet they found most occupations barred to them. Now, through the medium of National Service, they have had their opportunity, and to it they have responded in a manner astonishing even to those who thought most highly of their abilities and capacities. There never has been a doubt of their keen patriotism, but their mental adaptability and even their physical strength have proved to be surprising."

"A veritable revolution has begun in this way, yet it is apparent that the entrance of Englishwomen into spheres hitherto reserved exclusively for men has not started. Where it will end depends to some extent upon how long the war lasts, but we men are beginning to feel convinced that the wonderful things which women already have done are but samples of their capabilities."

"During the war, as the result of their high earnings, women have accustomed themselves to a sense of comfort in living which they will not wish to be abandoned after the war ends, and so I fancy, even should the vital necessity for their work decrease, they will be reluctant in the future to give up the industrial independence which they have proclaimed so greatly to the nation's benefit."

"The preponderance of women in the British population, too, already notable before the war, will be found to have greatly increased after it through the destruction of male life. This will benefit the outer Empire, for women will emigrate to it from the United Kingdom with a new freedom. I look forward to a considerable decrease in the population of the United Kingdom, but I do not look forward to a decrease in its productivity or prosperity, because it has learned the usefulness of machinery and

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

A Little More Activity Reported.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their report dated June 27, state:—

Since we last reported on the 9th inst. the general all-round stagnation in chartering business here has given place to a little more activity, in the meantime some half dozen small, and medium, sized outside charters having been fixed on time charter at rates varying from \$11 to \$23.00 per ton, per month, on all told deadweight basis. The Saigon/Hongkong rate has remained comparatively quiet, a fixture of a regular liner having been made at 90 cents and two others on the basis of 85 cents per picul. The local rice market has remained dull and demand for tonnage from Saigon to this has not, during the period under review, consequently, been very strong. On going to press, the rate Saigon/Hongkong stands nominally at about 85 cents, offers at this rate, having been made for first half of July loading, but if anything the rate shows a weakening tendency.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 29th May amount to 409,247 tons as compared with 449,991 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.86 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June/July shipment.

Saigon/Java and Saigon/Philippines.—Nothing further is reported in these directions.

Saigon/Japan.—Fixture of a small outsider is reported in this direction at \$1.35 per picul and further tonnage could possibly be placed.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—When we last reported the rate, in this direction, stood at about \$1.30/\$1.20 for inside/outside the bar loading respectively. The rate strengthened somewhat momentarily but has since weakened again, offers being made at \$1.25 for inside and \$1.10 for outside the bar loading and at which rates tonnage could be placed.

Newchwang/Canton.—Business is at a standstill, lack of tonnage and stagnant state of the bean market in the South being responsible therefor.

Coal.—Offers of tonnage in this direction have been made at Yen 13 1/2 per ton and refused. Japan/Singapore rate stands nominally at 47/6d. per ton but this could doubtless be very materially improved upon in view of a certain demand and scarcity of tonnage. Local business still keeps its strong tone and a little business has been effected.

Fixture reported:—Hongkong (2) \$10.00, and Hongkong/Swallow (2 trips) \$16.50 per ton.

in the future, through machinery, will multiply the value of each pair of hands, particularly of the hands of women.

"Another great service which the war has done to Britain has been to teach us all to view with real complacency the expenditure of Government money upon public works. Many things, such as cultivation of waste places, afforestation, etc., which before the war were regarded as the fads of enthusiasts, will be regarded as wise programmes after the war ends."

"We may have learned the wisdom of spending public money for the public good, and this especially will affect education, particularly higher education. We have heard with envy of the enormous sums your rich men and your Governments give to colleges and universities. We have heard with wonder of the reliance which your manufacturers and other business men place upon the product of your institutions of the higher learning. Here the university has been starved, and although there has been an advance during the last twenty years, still, it is far behind yours in equipment, in endowments, and in the salaries paid to instructors. Between the attitudes of American business men and British business men, toward the education of the higher learning in the two countries there can be no comparison. In this, and many other things, the stimulus of war will bring to the British Empire great advance."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For a diverting quick-change turn in metaphors the following passage, taken recently from the leading article of a prominent London journal, would, be hard to match:—"The German Socialists, to whom the Russian delegates turn, are a broken reed. They have invariably acted as the cat's paw of the German military party. . . . Herr Bethmann Hallweg's honeyed words, on the other hand, are cleverly chosen to flatter the Russian idealists. He is like the snake who fascinates his prey before striking it, and we cannot help thinking that the Petrograd delegates are walking into a very obvious German trap."

Probably a good many people nowadays are familiar with the expression "the Nelson touch" without understanding what it originally meant. It was really the novel and successful plan of attack in two lines adopted by Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson himself tells Lady Hamilton in a letter of the enthusiasm aroused among his commanders "when I came to explain to them the Nelson touch"—new, singular, and simple. Allan Cunningham's "British Sailor's Song" illustrates the original sense of the phrase. The British sailor invites the kings of the earth to come and behold how Britain rules at sea:—

When on your necks the armed foot
Of fierce Napoleon trod,
And all was his save the wide sea
Where we triumphant rode,
He launched his terror and his strength

Our sea-born pride to tame;
They came—they got the Nelson touch,
And vanished as they came.

The "Nelson touch" in these times seems to be used in a wider sense, as meaning the genius of Nelson, and writers now do not always boast that some people have "got the Nelson touch," but complain that others have not! A liberal minded friend asked the other day what exactly he understood by the Nelson touch, said: "When he put the telescope against his blind eye." There is something to be said for this construction.

I have often wondered (says a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian) as to the origin and apparent universality of the words of direction used by carters in addressing their horses. From John-o-Groat's to Land! End our cart horses understand "Ges" as an order to move to the right, and "Oave" as an order to move to the left. In some parts of the country—East Yorkshire, for example—the former is occasionally elaborated into "Ges back."

"Whoa" or "Whet" is the code word for "Stop," as "Ges up" is the equivalent of "Put on speed." "Whet" is sometimes also used in conjunction with the previously mentioned "Oave"—thus: "Oave, whet" means "Turn to the left," just as "Ges back" means "Turn to the right." Farm labourers have a vocabulary of their own. In calling up horses from the field the correct cry is "Ooup, coup." This is probably merely a contraction of "Come up, come up," but what is the origin of "Ooup, coup," as the universal call to the cows, and why does farmyard etiquette demand that calves shall be addressed as "Mod"?

"One could wish that horrid politics had nothing to do with marriage in sovereign families," noted King Edward's uncle. Yet he complained that to all "patriotic" (German) politicians it looked as if the Prince Consort had deserted the cause he had fought for so long and earnestly. That cause was the suppression of Germany, and Duke Ernest, further wrote, "the Prince Consort agreed that the marriage was not quite in harmony with German political tendencies." In Germany it is noted like a clap of thunder that an Englishman had followed the dictates of his heart!

PRINTING LOTTERY TICKETS.

An Establishment Unearthed at the Peak.

The case in which five men are charged with conducting a lottery printing establishment, at 4, Stewart Terrace, the Peak, which are Government Quarters, in which live Mr. J. D. Lloyd and Mr. E. Schuchfeld, was proceeded with before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. The court was well stocked with "exhibits," many cases of Chinese type, a prepared printing form which was being used when the premises were raided, a large quantity of printed sheets, and a whole quantity of printer's paraphernalia being produced as having been found.

The actual charges against the men were printing and publishing lottery tickets and keeping a common gaming house, whilst two of the defendants were charged with aiding and abetting in the printing and publishing of the tickets.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared to defend four of the defendants, all of whom pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Oshman said that on June 19, at about 6.30 p.m., he raided the servants' quarters at 4, Stewart Terrace, in company with Inspector Brazil and a Chinese detective. In a room near the kitchen, he found three of the defendants talking and left them in charge of the detective. He saw another defendant leaving a room on the right, and on trying to enter this, he had difficulty in doing so, because someone was holding it from behind. He forced it open and found the first defendant. The room was fitted out as a printing place, and a lot of the material in Court was found there. Fresh ink was on the type in the forme, and very many sheets, newly printed, were lying on a table. From fifty to one hundred printed slips were discovered in a drawer, and some plain slips such as were used for printing lottery tickets. In other parts of the basement a great quantity of other material was found. The occupants of the house were out at the time, and a Chinese detective was left in charge. In consequence of a message, he returned later and in the clock loft a quantity of other type and paper was found.

Questioned by Mr. D'Almeida, witness said he did not search the whole house. He did not suspect the residents. The No. 1 boy of the house had since disappeared and could not be found. He did not know that the second defendant had been in Mr. Lloyd's employ for four years.

The Chief Chinese Detective gave expert evidence as to what all the type and papers related to. His Worship discharged the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

As regards the first man, he admitted that he had been employed by someone else to print the tickets. A fine of \$500, or six months' hard labour, was imposed. The second defendant was remanded, Mr. D'Almeida desiring to argue on his behalf.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

The List of Entries.

The following are the entries for the third Gymkhana of the present season, to be held on July 7.

Five Furlongs Race.—Ariel, Moka, Tittemouse, Bliskin, Social Schmeer, Pingwa Chief, Oak Bay, Sinoia.

Gymkhana Stakes.—New Ally, King Dick, Town Mouse, Australian Chief, Cadzow's Waif, Windsor Dahlia, Cloudlands, Anticipation.

Class Handicap.—New Ally, King Dick, Town Mouse, Australian Chief, Cadzow's W. if, Choice Dahlia, Windsor Dahlia, Cloudlands, Ben Bolt, Rex, Anticipation, Ploughed Field.

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

The Proposed Expedited Expedition to the North.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 28.

The Takwan having complied with the Civil Governor's request that he should still have control of twenty of the 204 battalions of the Defensive and Protection Army, the latter has now abandoned his idea of resigning. The Provincial Assembly has written to the Civil Governor to the effect that a majority of its members favour the despatch of an expeditionary army to the North. The Civil Governor replied stating that he was of the same opinion, but pointing out that a very large sum would be necessary to meet the military expenses and expressing the hope that the Assembly would find means for the raising of funds.

Six quick-firing guns and 200 shells have been removed from the Arsenal. They are to be placed at the Bocca Tigris forts, by order of the Takwan.

The Provincial Authority has sent an officer to Kwangsi to report to General Luk Wing-ling, the Military Commissioner of the Kwangsi, on important military matters, and to request him to come to Canton immediately. A report has been made by the Defence Commissioner of Chichow stating that a man trading under the firm name of the South Nation Company has been arrested on a charge of kidnapping coolies for emigration purposes. This states that the man confessed but said he was authorised by the Formosa Government. The Civil Governor says he has had no communication on the subject and has advised that the man should be treated as a kidnapper and punished according to law.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 37, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 1st July, to the morning of Sunday, the 8th July, "A" Coy. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill.

Next for duty, H.K.V.C.

Parades.

Monday, 2nd July.—Recruits on Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 3rd July.—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 4th July.—Nil.

Thursday, 5th July.—Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 6th July.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 7th July.—Nil.

Strength.

Pte. G. E. Goldborough having joined is allotted Corps No. 657 and posted to Coy. "B" Platoon No. 5 Section 1.

Transfer.

No. 559 Pte. H. T. Johnson is transferred from the Mounted Section to Coy. "B" Platoon No. 5 Section 1.

No. 649 Pte. K. B. Reid is transferred to the Mounted Section.

Notice.

Orderly Officers are responsible for guard reports being properly filled in by the N. O. O's in charge of Guards. It is important that the Regimental numbers and initials of each man should be clearly stated in guard reports.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Major D. Macdonald, V. D., state:—

Monthly State of Strength. O. O.s are reminded that the Monthly State of Strength is to reach the Orderly Room not later than 5.00 p.m. to-day.

Joined.

Pte. M. Walters joined the Corps on 22.6.17, is allotted Corps No. 2699 and posted to Scouts Company.

Pte. F. E. Joneland joined the Corps on 28.6.17, is allotted Corps No. 2100 and posted to Scouts Company.

Leave.

No. 1884 Spr. W. G. Lawson is granted 1 month's leave, from 25.6.17.

No. 1952 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted 14 months' leave, from 18.7.17.

Strength.

The leave granted to No. 1948 Pte. J. Martin having expired, he is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 23rd June, 1917.

Attached.

No. 1503 Pte. A. B. Parves and No. 1504 Pte. E. B. Lambert are attached to Belchers 6" Section, dated 25th June, 1917.

Engineer Company.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 15th July, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Belchers 6" Section.

Detail of duties for July is posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters.

Promotions.

To be Bombardier, dated 28th June, 1917.—No. 1313 Acting Bombardier H. S. Rouse.

To be Acting Bombardier, dated 26th June, 1917.—No. 1584 Gr. A. H. Carroll, No. 1260 Gr. N. L. Bailton, No. 1632 Gr. H. Wilmas, No. 1494 Gr. W. E. Douglas, No. 1244 Gr. C. O. Stark.

Parades.

Tuesday, 3rd July.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery. At 5.00 p.m. Left Section M.G. Coy. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range (Annual Musketry Course).

At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range-finders only) at Belchers Battery; Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters; Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corps. Edgcombe, Edmonds and Lee. Cpl. Meade. At 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 4th July.—At 5.00 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Coy. at King's Park Range (Annual Musketry Course). At 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Coy. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders (Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction).

Thursday, 5th July.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 5.00 p.m. Left Section M.G. Coy. & Civil Service Company at King's Park Range. (Annual Musketry Course). At 5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 6th July.—At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery. At 5.00 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Coy. at King's Park Range (Annual Musketry Course). At 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Coy. at Headquarters under unit Commander (Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction); Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under C.S.M. Witchell, Corps. Edgcombe and Edmonds and Lee. Cpl. Meade; Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre; Artillery Battery (Gun numbers, others than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

Detail.

On duty 8th July, Scouts Company; 9th, Right Section M.G. Company; 10th, Scouts Company; 11th, Scouts Company; 12th, Right Section M.G. Company; 13th, Scouts Company; 14th, Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 8th to 14th July, Lieut. Kennett.

Medals for Munition Workers.

Mr. Kellaway announced in the House of Commons that the question of issuing medals to munition workers as a mark of recognition of their services to the country was under consideration.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

ON

TUESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1917.

Special Line in Ladies' and Children's Frocks.

Great Reductions in all Departments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—With reference to the editorial notes which appeared in two of your recent issues re the part being played by Portugal in the present war, as there were some slight inaccuracies in the said notes with regard to the composition of the Expeditionary Force, its movements, etc., I would crave a little space in your columns for some data with regard to the Expedition, especially since you seem to take some interest in the matter and have been good enough to say a few words of praise with regard to our participation in the war.

From Lisbon papers and private letters to hand, it appears that Portuguese troops have been going to France since February last, and there are now in the battlefields two full Divisions of the Portuguese Army, the first Division being commanded by General Tamagoini and the Second Division by General Eos. These troops have not been to the Balkans, as you say, and very few of them have seen service in Africa, the majority of the soldiers who fought in Africa having been rendered unfit for further service, through sickness, insanity, etc., as a result of the terrible privations undergone. The men at present in France are mostly fresh troops who have been undergoing special training for months. Our soldiers were enthusiastically welcomed both by the British and French in France, and the services of the Portuguese artillery officers, owing probably to the shortage in the other Armies, have been specially appreciated.

These two Divisions may not mean much in a struggle of the magnitude of the present war, but I would like to emphasise that it represents a gigantic effort and sacrifice on the part of a small country like Portugal, whose financial resources are rather limited. In view of our active participation in the war, it has caused not a little comment, both here and in Macao, among the Portuguese, that Sir William Rees Davies, at the recent celebration at the Hongkong Club on Empire Day, did not mention Portugal as one of the nations that was fighting for the cause of liberty and justice side by side with England and France, whilst America was profusely thanked for coming in after about three years of war.

Yours etc.

A PORTUGUESE.

Hongkong, June 29, 1917.

YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE

both a. If you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative which dispels constipation, liverishness, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

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TO BE LET.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with wide verandahs and bath rooms attached, with board at Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei. Best beach in Wei-hai-wei. Apply:—Mrs. Niven.

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PHILLIPS' 'Military'

SOLES and HEELS.

Give life to Your Boots, smooth tread, good grip, and prevent slipping. Keep feet dry in wet weather.

IDEAL FOR GOLF, WALKING etc.

Obtainable at

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

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Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR.

We have just received and are now making a special display of the POPULAR BATSWING

BOW TIE
IN MANY NEW DESIGNS.



THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

PRICE FROM \$1.00. SEE WINDOW.

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VIOLIN, FLUTE, AND HARP TRIOS.

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| | {At King's Lake. |
| 128 | {Sweet Longing. |
| | {Till's Serenade. |
| 171 | {Tyrolean Echoes. |
| | {Idilio. |
| 234 | {Then you'll Remember Me. |
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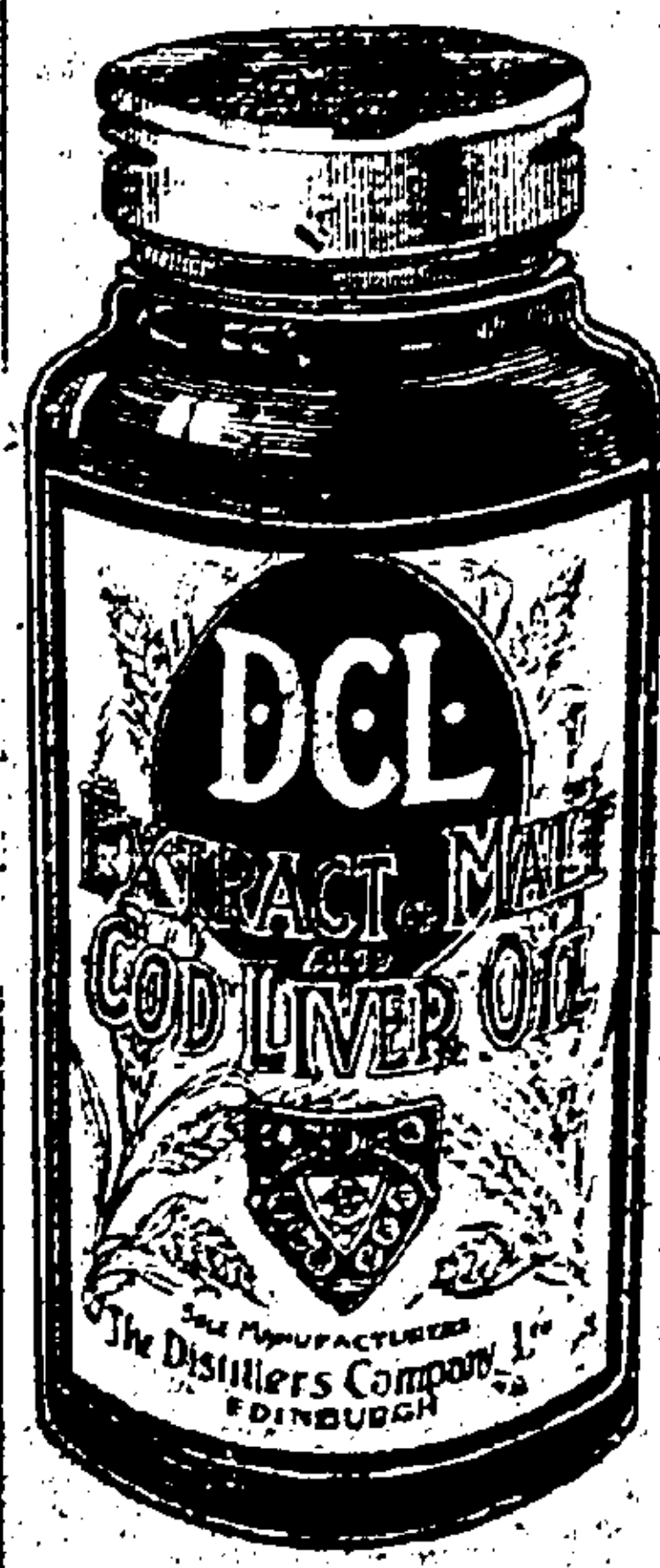
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Cod Liver Oil.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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11,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gratuities—Verandah Cafe.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver, in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

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General Agent, Passenger Department
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,
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Hong Kong.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong June 15, 1917.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE
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EXILE GARAGE.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong:-

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, R.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	(MON., 16th July, at noon. (WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Satsuta Maru Capt. Itano T. 16,000	(SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500	(WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Sio Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	(TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tada T. 10,000	(SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	(FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE...	Moyori Maru Capt. Toki T. 8,000	(MONDAY, 2nd July.
KOBE...	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya T. 8,000	(TUESDAY, 10th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
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B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G\$348. (27/10/0), return G\$619. (21/22).
to San Francisco G\$450, return G\$437.50.
"For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by railway overland ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILILOI, LOS ANGELOS.
Steamer
Tons & Speed
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots
Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
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KING'S BUILDINGS.
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OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	30th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Ahhul	8th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong June 29, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		2nd July	8th July	SHANGHAI via AMOY
Tjibodas		in port	9th July	KOBE via MOJI

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 3rd July, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 30th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Esang	Sun., 1st July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 7th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNIO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dam.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
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13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Argentine increases

Advice have been received that the Customs officials in the Argentine are experiencing difficulties in the application of the recent law which imposes an additional surtax on all imported articles upon which a duty of 10 per cent. or more is now levied. Such articles already are subject to a surtax of 2 per cent. of the official valuation as prescribed in the customs tariff, this valuation being used in nearly all Argentine calculations of duties rather than the actual or declared value of the goods.

Tea Shippers' Grievance.

Up to the present time says the N.C. "Daily News" of June 12, no further news has been received locally in regard to the shipments of tea which are held up in London. As we have previously pointed out these shipments were bought before the issue of the prohibition order, and shipped under special guarantee and permit. The delay on the part of the Government in arriving at a decision in regard to these shipments is causing considerable embarrassment, and we understand that the China Association is using its influence to get the matter decided one way or another without delay.

Japan's Dye Industry.

The Japan Dyes Company, which was established under the special patronage of the State, has not yet produced any dye. It will be remembered that the Government guaranteed the payment of 8 per cent. dividend and issued special regulations for the encouragement of the chemical industry in that country. Without putting out a single product, says the "Osaka Asahi," the Company has published a statement showing a loss of Y27,000. Such being the case, the Government is compelled to pay out Y107,000, viz., Y27,000 representing the loss, and Y80,000, the promised 8 per cent. dividend.

The Kawasaki Dockyard.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company has decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. for the last business term—10 per cent. higher than for the preceding term. The statement of accounts being as follows:—
Net Profit.....Y8,219,894
Brought forward.....354,113

Total	Y8,574,007
To legal reserve	830,000
Special reserve	800,000
Reserve for depreciation of property	1,000,000
Coronation Commemorative Workers' Encouragement Fund	200,000
Mr. Kawasaki's Workers' Relief Fund	200,000
Reserve for extending business	2,000,000
Reserve for equalising dividends	75,000
Dividend, 10 per cent.	750,000
Extra dividend, 70 per cent.	1,500,000
Bonuses	250,000
Carried forward	314,007

American-Japanese Co-Operation in Trade.

We learn from the "Asahi" that certain business-men connected with the American Trading Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided to establish, with a capital of Y2,000,000 a trading company named the International Trading Corporation, Ltd., which is to take over the whole interests of the Export Department of the American Trading Company in Japan. A formal meeting of promoters was to be held on June 4 and the above-mentioned interests of the American firm will be taken over on June 30, the new company starting business from July 1st, with Mr. Kita-Matsuo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, as Managing Director, Mr. D. H. Blake, Vice-President of the American Trading Company, will have a seat on the board. The "Asahi" further learns that the head office of the new concern will be established in Osaka, with branches in Kobe and Yokohama. The Company's business interests in America will be entrusted to the care of the American Trading Company.

For a good solid map, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Water & Land, call on the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GERMANY'S POOR HARVEST.

Firemen Employed in Irrigating.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says the crop reports in the German papers show that the harvest has been unsatisfactory, owing to drought and destructive hail storms.

The Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture has ordered the Fire Brigades to be employed in irrigating.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN AMERICA.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has passed a Daylight Saving Bill which will be applicable to 1918.

TURKS BEATEN BY RUSSIANS.

London, June 28.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We occupied Nams and Taliashob, to the north-west of Erzurum, driving back the Turks to the mountains in the region of Bistana. We continue to progress towards Penderjavin.

MORE INTRIGUE.

Swiss Deputy Accused of Attempting to Bribe Italian Socialists.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that during a debate in the National Council on the Hoffman affair, an Italian Deputy accused M. Grimaldi, the Socialist Deputy for Zurich, of visiting Italy with the object of offering money to Italian Socialists to oppose the war.

M. Grimaldi admitted that he went to Milan and Bologna on behalf of a third party, who asked him to transmit an offer of money by a person whose economic interests in Italy the war was endangering, but the affair went no further.

THE SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

London, June 27.

It is stated that four British engineers and ten sailors on the Mongolia were killed by the explosion. Two European and one Parsee passengers are missing.

REPORTED WAR BREAD EPIDEMIC.

London, June 27.

Lord Riddells is instituting an enquiry into the allegation that an epidemic of internal ailments is due to war bread.

CANADIAN STRIKE ENDED.

London, June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Calgary says that the strike of eighty thousand colliers in Western Canada, which has been progressing since April, has ended. The Government Commissioner has ordered an immediate resumption.

ANOTHER WAR SPEECH.

London, June 28.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make an important speech when he is given the Freedom of the City of Glasgow on Friday.

COMPENSATING AIR RAID VICTIMS.

London, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government would compensate the victims of air raids retrospectively and prospectively.

OUR VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

London, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that so far there were 350,000 National Service volunteers; hence industrial compulsion was not contemplated.

GOLD FROM GERMANY.

London, June 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Handelsblad states that twelve million florins in gold have been received at the Dutch Bank, it is believed from Germany.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Considerable Enemy Losses.

London, June 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders to the north of Roex after sharp fighting and considerable enemy loss. We brought down six and drove down two enemy aeroplanes. None of ours is missing.

Mutual Artillery Activity.

London, June 27.

A French communique says: Greater reciprocal artillery activity has been displayed in the Hurteluse, Craonne and Avocourt sectors and on the heights south of Moronvilliers.

U. S. Contingent in France.

London, June 28.

The first of the United States contingents has arrived in France.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from "somewhere in France" describes the arrival of the first United States Contingents on French soil. The huge transports, escorted by destroyers, were sighted at six in the morning and great crowds assembled as they were slowly brought alongside. The troops came to the salute at eight and raised up cheers to which the populace heartily responded.

German prisoners working on the breakwater gazed in astonishment at the spectacle.

The American General, who is a Cuban, Philippine and Mexican veteran, was most friendly received by French officers and proceeded to inspect his encampments.

Stores were quickly landed and the men will land presently.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

To be Discussed Next Week.

London, June 27.

In the House of Commons replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia Report Mr. Bonar Law suggested the postponement of the discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the report. He stated that it was obviously the Government duty to take immediate action regarding these specially accused of culpability.

Replying to questions as to whether Lord Hardinge will retain his present position Mr. Bonar Law said these questions assumed that Lord Hardinge was guilty and he did not wish to make any such assumption at present.

Outspoken Press Comment.

London, June 27.

In commenting on the Mesopotamia Report the "Daily Telegraph" says: It is the most melancholy, most damning and most humiliating document of the war and it is for Parliament to give effect to the national opinion which the disclosures certainly produce.

The "Morning Post" says: Such incompetence and neglect deserve something more than censure. The attitude of the three Gods of Olympus, Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir Beauchamp Duff) and Sir William Meyer, makes it impossible for any of them to continue further in public employment.

The "Daily Chronicle" comments: The Indian army has been the school for brave men and efficient officers but the dry-rot of inefficiency has been at the top.

Lord Hardinge to Make a Statement.

London, June 27.

"The Times" states that it is understood that Lord Hardinge will seek the earliest opportunity of making a statement in the House of Lords regarding the Mesopotamia report. The rule which prevents permanent officials who are Peers from addressing the House of Lords will presumably be waived in his favour. Should Lord Hardinge's statement be followed by a debate Lord Curzon will find himself in a peculiar position. The report goes far to vindicate the reasons which led him to resign the Vice royalty twelve years ago, and which have constantly been misunderstood in this country. He had no difference with Lord Kitchener about the re-organisation of the army in India. The dispute arose because Lord Curzon protested against the excessive centralized powers with which Lord Kitchener sought to invest the office of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Curzon protested that the position created was unconstitutional and predicted that disaster would inevitably ensue in the event of war. Lord Curzon would be less than human if he did not desire to say something about this.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINING.

London, June 27.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of the week totalled 2,576 vessels and the sailings 2,923.

Twenty-one vessels of over 1,600 tons each were sunk and seven under 1,600 tons. Twenty-two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

Rome, June 28.

The shipping returns for the week ended 24th June were: 533 ships arrived and 538 departed. One steamer and two sailing vessels were lost.

P. & O. LINER MINED.

Bombay, June 27.

The P. & O. steamer Mongolia was sunk on the 23rd June, as the result of striking a mine. Boats containing a number of the passengers and crew have arrived. There are no details.

SEAMEN AND PEACE CRANKS.

London, June 27.

A conference of seafarers' organisations in London has unanimously resolved not to remove the embargo on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Jowett proceeding to Russia for the present.

SHIPPING FUSION CONFIRMED.

London, June 27.

A meeting of P. and O. shareholders confirmed the arrangements for the acquisition of the Union Company of New Zealand.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

Athens, June 28.

The new Greek Cabinet has been formed with M. Venizelos as Premier and Minister of War, M. Repoulis as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Admiral Condouriotis as Minister of Marine.

TRAFFIC SUMMONSES.

Motor Drivers in Trouble.

Several motor car drivers were brought before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning on various charges.

In one case the driver of car No. 59, belonging to the Exile Garage, was fined \$10 for failing to sound his horn when rounding a bend in Upper Albert Road. The case was brought by Trooper Connor of the mounted Police Reserve who was in plain clothes when the offence was committed and who said he was nearly run down by the car.

A fine of \$5 was imposed on the driver of car No. 30 belonging to the Exile Garage who failed to have a rear light on the car. Sergeant Arnold, of the Police Reserve, proved the case, and the defendant stated that the lamp was a light which he left the garage but it must have blown out.

A summons for leaving a motor cycle unattended, taken out

against E. Thorpe, had to be withdrawn, as Inspector Garrod stated that Mr. Thorpe had sold his machine and cancelled his licence. They did not know who owned the cycle now.

Trooper Samy saw a ricksha played in an obstructive position and requested the driver to move it. Instead of doing so the coolie resorted to abusive language and this cost him \$3.

Three ricksha coolies of Kowloon, apparently on the watch for the highest fare, refused to carry Superintendent Clerk B. H. Jewsbury, R. E., and in consequence were brought to Court. The complainant informed His Worship of how the coolies used to, more or less, when they saw him coming. The legal fare for the journey he took was 5 cents. One of the coolies produced a chit from a gentleman whose signature could not be deciphered, stating that he was engaged every day. Inspector Garrod said the Police wished the custom to be discontinued.

Defendants were each fined \$1.

NEW IRON ROOF.

Building Contractors at Variance.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, at the Summary Court this morning, a case was heard in which the Tai Lee firm of building contractors No. 4, Macgregor Street, claimed from the Yick Loong building firm, who carry on the same type of business at 33, Cochrane Street, for the sum of \$3,450.20, being the price of work done and materials supplied on January 27, 1916.

Mr. Y. H. Tsan, barrister, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for plaintiffs. Defendants were not represented, nor did they put in an appearance.

Mr. Tsan, outlining the facts of the case, said he had received a letter from Mr. R. C. Faithfull acknowledging his (Mr. Tsan's) letter giving notice of the date on which the proceedings would be heard. But neither he nor his clients had put in an appearance, and he would merely prove the case. The contract entered into between the two parties was that plaintiffs should carry out the work of removing the whole of the iron roof of the International Bank, Shamsen, Canton, and also replace it with hard wood. Plaintiffs' price for this work was \$3,000, but it was also agreed that if there should be any additional work or materials supplied, an extra sum should be charged over and above the contract price. Extra work was done and more materials were supplied, which brought up the amount claimed to a total of \$3,450.20. The work was completed some five months after the signing of the contract, and, as the work progressed, instalments fell due and application was made for payment by the partners of the plaintiff firm. The defendants, however, invariably refused to make any payment whatever, making a number of excuses, and eventually the defendants became very angry and stated that they would never pay a single cent. Further application was made, and one of the plaintiff partners succeeded in getting a loan of \$15 from one of the defendant partners, for which he gave a receipt. This was the only sum that had ever been paid. The defendants were in the position as though they had no defence.

Plaintiff partners were called, and His Lordship gave judgment for them with costs.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

No Public Celebration in Hongkong.

We understand that, although the subject has been carefully considered by the American community in the Colony, there will be no public celebration of Independence Day, on Wednesday next. This will be the first "Glorious Fourth" since America entered the war, and it was at one time thought possible that the event would be celebrated publicly, but, all things considered, it has been decided otherwise. Possibly there will be a gathering of American business men for a specialiffin, and in the afternoon it is thought that some sports will take place at Happy Valley for benefit of U.S. naval men in port.

LIBEL ACTION.

Legal Points to be Argued.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gomperts, the case was mentioned in which W. J. Stokes is suing Captain de la Sala for the sum of \$1,000, for alleged libel.

Mr. Grist said he understood that the parties desired to argue the legal points of the case and then have it tried before a judge and jury.

The Prison Judge stated that he would appoint a day next week for that purpose.

KITCHENER'S MIRACLE.

The British 5,000,000 in the Field.

General Fonville, writing in the "Morning Post," says:—

"Lord Kitchener declared that by the spring of 1917 Great Britain would have under arms 5,000,000 men. The task he undertook was superhuman, and meant nothing less than creating a formidable army out of nothing. As a starting point he had only six modest divisions on a war basis. Everything had to be organized for the manufacture of equipment, arms, and munitions. Recruiting depended solely on the voluntary system of a country of which the tradition for centuries forbade the imposition of military service."

Kitchener disappeared before the achievement of his task, but his spirit has survived him. Of all the surprises of this war surely the greatest is the fact that at the hour he appointed, in less than thirty months from the outbreak of hostilities, the five million soldiers he had promised rose from the soil of the British Empire, provided with an abundance of arms of the latest pattern, well trained in mind and body for the necessities of modern warfare.

"The Germans, with their fat smile, had made merry at Kitchener's expense. 'What!' they said, was this man a magician to conjure out of the 'contemptible little army' of Lord French a swarm of legions equipped with thousands of guns? To-day this miracle is a fait accompli. The British Army alone is as numerous and well armed as Emperor William's entire army. It is only after receiving many hard knocks from it that these once-impertinent mockers have learnt to appreciate its character."

After referring to the battles of the Somme and how the British helped to save Verdun, General Fonville adds:—

"Under the terrible British guns, supported by the irresistible pressure of the infantry, the enemy fled without venturing even to offer battle. If he felt that he was strong enough to win the engagement, there can be no doubt he would have resolutely accepted it in the hope of obtaining a striking revenge. The German retirement, which has become general before us, as well as before our Allies, from Arras to the banks of the Aisne, is the starting-point of the liberation of our national soil."

"What a complete ascendancy the valiant soldiers of Sir Douglas Haig have now gained over the Crown Prince of Bavaria! Conquered of their strength, and convinced of the superiority of their arms, we see them every day more ardent and more formidable in proportion as they feel the enemy tending before them. The English possess qualities which appear in their physiognomy—dash, phlegm, and a good humour which is all their own. These qualities are to be found inscribed on every page of their history, and have created their greatest national triumph."

In conclusion, General Fonville says: "By a singular good fortune England has always found in times of crisis the right man to lead. She has now Lloyd George, who has the determination of Pitt, with the flaming enthusiasm of Gambetta. To-day, again, it is British tenacity which is triumphant. For thirty months the British bulldog has been tightening his muscles and sharpening his teeth. He is now biting, and will not relax his hold."—Reuter.

Speaking of the British Army in the *Belle de Paris*, M. Andre Bannier says:—"It is admirable, of unbounded courage, able, ardent, full of initiative, so enduring that it has never been seen to give any sign of fatigue or depression, well equipped, healthy, fresh, animated, with a sort of gaiety which nothing can resist."—Reuter.

Pipes for Tommies.

More than 7,000 pipes have been collected by the staff of the Metropolitan Railway and friends for presentation to wounded soldiers and sailors in the London and suburban hospitals.

U. S. TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

Arrival of American Contingents.

Liverpool, May 18.—The rear guard of the American army for the Western front landed to-day in this country from a Canadian liner.

They are a unit of the Medical Corps, and 90 per cent. of the men came from Harvard University. They are all men of good standing, chief of library and law students, and have been recruited from a wide area.

The unit has a personnel of between two and three hundred, and includes a professional staff of surgeons and doctors, about 65 nurses, and three companies of炊事兵. It ranks as a regular unit of the American army.

The men answered the call for volunteers within a couple of days, and were carefully selected. They are strong, typical Americans, and looked smart in their khaki uniform.

The nurses are chiefly from Lakeside Hospital, the largest medical institution in the Middle West. In their blue uniforms, with a prominent red cross over the left breast of the cloak, these nurses looked exceedingly smart. They include representatives of good American families, and all are accomplished students of nursing.

Major G. W. Criles, who organized the unit and has come across with it as the director, is an eminent surgeon from Cleveland, Ohio.

The unit was greeted on arrival in port by a British General and his staff. This distinguished officer mounted a rostrum on the saloon deck, with the Stars and Stripes on one side and the Union Jack on the other, and addressed the corps.

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, leader of the unit, in an interview, said:—

"It is quite true we are the first contingent of the American army to arrive, but you may be sure there are more to follow."

"The men of America are simply crazy to be over here and in the game. It was a very difficult job when we came to select from the hundreds that presented themselves at a few hours' notice. They all wanted to come, but we were limited to the requirements of one unit, and so some had to be rejected."

"We are here for real business, and our men are anxious to be doing their bit to settle the German marauder. All our men were just crazy to get here as fast as they could."

Asked about the trip across, he said it could not have been better, and added, "When we were preparing to come all the papers were full of the success of the German submarines, so we did not want the Germans to know anything, or they would have been after us for sure."

"Our men were summoned to a certain place and reported to the quay, all being secret. We did not even know what ship we were sailing on, and we left harbour under cover of night without the Customs knowing anything about us. We joined the ship in our civilian clothes, without showing any sign of the army, and to the great disappointment of many people we sailed away without any send-off."

"At a certain point we were met by an American destroyer, which brought us into port. We saw nothing of any enemy submarines, and altogether had a very pleasant trip."

The contingent passed on to Blackpool, and having been accorded a memorable civic reception there gave a very cheering for King George, led by their commanding officer. The Mayor of Blackpool then led them to the Town Hall for President Wilson.

The ceremony of reception took place opposite the Town Hall in Talbot-square. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

Fighting Baronet Missing.

Sea-Lieut. Sir Joseph W. E. Napier, South Wales Borderers, who has been missing since 1915 and was wounded in Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia, is now reported missing.

